1. C / Unit 1
2. D / Unit 3
3. C / Unit 4
4. E / Unit 5
5. A / Unit 6
6. B / Unit 7
7. D / Unit 8
8. E / Unit 9
9. A / Unit 2
10. D / Unit 3
11. D / Unit 4
12. E / Unit 5
13. C / Unit 6
14. D / Unit 7
15. E / Unit 8
16. D / Unit 9
17. C / Unit 1
18. C / Unit 3
19. B / Unit 4
20. D / Unit 5
21. B / Unit 6
22. A / Unit 7
23. C / Unit 8
24. A / Unit 9
25. A / Unit 1
26. A / Unit 3
27. C / Unit 4
28. B / Unit 5
29. B / Unit 6
30. A / Unit 7
31. C / Unit 8
32. D / Unit 9
33. E / Unit 2
34. B / Unit 3
35. B / Unit 4
36. E / Unit 5
37. A / Unit 6
38. C / Unit 7
39. A / Unit 8
40. B / Unit 9
41. C/ 1
42. C /2
43. E /3
44. E /4
45. E /5
46. D / 6
47. A / 7
48. A / 8
49. C / 9
50. D/ 1
51. B/2
52. D/3
53. B/4
54. C/5
55. C/6
56. C7
57. E/8
58. E/9
59. A/1
60. B/2
61. C/3
62. D/4
63. A/5
64. B/6
65. B/7
66. A/8
67. E/9
68. A/2
69. B/3
70. C/4
71. E/5
72. E/6
73. C/7
74. A/8
75. D/9
76. D/2
77. D/3
78. D/4
79. A/5
80. D/6

**DBQ Answers:**

* When the United States entered World War II, most Americans were not in favor of going into the war and breaking their neutrality status.
* The American government needed a way to sell the war to the public. Roosevelt’s plan to use propaganda to win the American people’s support for the war helped the United States win the war by increasing patriotism and, in a smaller scale, intimidate and psychologically crush the Axis powers.
* Propaganda also promoted important necessities that the country needed in order to win the war. The first of these necessities was war bonds which were especially important in the first few years of the war. Conservation of materials and the quickening of production were very important to integrate civilians into the war and by doing so spur patriotism.
* Some other uses of domestic propaganda were recruiting soldiers and keeping the public aware of the activities in the battlefront.
* Domestic propaganda was also used to create fear and hatred toward enemy nations by depicting the Germans, Italians, and Japanese as murderers, some even suggested that they were part of different species.
* Women Posters encouraged women to aid the cause of the war by working and being involved in the battlefronts by becoming nurses, etc. Women felt that by aiding the war, they would aid their own cause for equality as well.

**Essay Answers**

Question 1:

* Lack of a Bill of Rights
* Feared that the states would lose too much power and the US would become too centralized
* Many also feared that it would create too great of a distance between the people and the government
* Feared an abuse of power – levy taxes, regulate trade, and raise an army
* Worried about the big states dominating the states with a smaller population.
* Oligarchy – feared that only wealthy people would come to power as a member of Congress resulting in not addressing all economic groups in the US.
* Issue of slavery
* Not enough Democracy

Question 2:

* Homestead Act 🡪 “Homesteaders”
* Miners searching for gold (California gold)
* Gamblers and other criminals
* Missionaries – Utah and Mormons
* Unskilled works – work on railroads
* Immigrants, such as Chinese, Irish, Mexican, German, and many more
* Cowboys and ranchers
* Farmers looking for new, cheap land
* Newcomers willingness to take business risks – high ambitions
* Two opposite sides of the spectrum – hostile or sympathetic local governments
* Unions/Farmers’ alliances
* Discrimination

Question 3:

* Rapid expansion of railroad system – connects the world from coast to coast
* Automobiles – makes transportation easier, don’t always have to walk everywhere or spend days traveling
* Industrialism – increased agricultural mechanization and improved agricultural productivity
* Job opportunities in Northern industrial centers especially during WWI
* Droughts and poor farming conditions forced famers to leave and move somewhere to find work.
* Immigration – came through New York in particular and settled in large, urban cities
* Attraction of the city life
* Electric trolleys and other transportation developments

Question 4:

**Youth**

* Rock & Roll – Elvis Presley and other rock & roll groups were very scandalous at the time. Televised performances of Elvis required the station to only show Elvis’ top half due to the “inappropriate” dancing he did using his hips.
* *Rebel Without a Cause* – James Dean
* The view of teenagers in the 50’s was that they were crazy, juvenile delinquents and that juvenile delinquency was on the rise.
* Jazz music – B.B. King, Little Richard, etc. Considered “dangerous”.
* Listening to Elvis was like listening to “black” music
* Beats (Beatniks, Beat Generation) – started in 50’s, inspired the free love revolution of the 60’s. Writers who experimented with drugs and alternative forms of sexuality.

**Civil Rights Activists**

* Integration of the military, Truman’s Committee on Civil Rights
* Ku Klux Klan
* Poll taxes – trying to prevent African Americans from voting
* The prosperity usually associated with the 1950’s is not shared by most African Americans. The 50’s for blacks was a period of discrimination and unjust laws/supreme court cases
* *Brown v. Topeka Board of Eduction*
* Thurgood Marshall
* “separate but equal”, later ruled unconstitutional (momumental ruling for African Americans
* Martin Luther King Jr. – tries to solve problems of inequality through peace and giving speeches like his “*I Have a Dream”* speech. (Later assassinated)
* SCLC (1957) – Southern Christian Leadership Conference – formed after Montgomery Bus Boycott
* African Americans in sports (Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, etc)
* Civil Rights Voting Act of 1957

**Intellectuals**

* Truman vetoed McCarran Act but they override his veto
* Anti-McCarthyism – going **against** the norm of criticizing random people who *may*  be communist
* Joseph Welch (lawyer who “dissed” McCarthy)
* Edward Murrow (journalist and radio news broadcaster)
* Negative responses and total backfire after execution of the Rosenbergs.
* Alfred Kinsey – human sexuality